port Mistories of Notable Regiments

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FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

CUSTER'S BRIGADE - KILPATRICK'S DIVISION - CAVALRY CORPS, A. P.

(1) COL. JOSEPH T. COPELAND; BRIG.-GEN. (2) COL. FREEMAN NORVELL.

(3) COL. RUSSELL A. ALGER; BYT. MAJOR-GEN. (4) COL. SMITH II. HASTINGS.

COMPANIES,	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers,	Men.	Total.	Enrollment
Field and Staff	1		1				23
Company A	1	17	18		11	11	124
В	1	8	9	1	17	18	126
C	1	13	14		14	14	133
D		11	11		16	16	124
E		11	11		29	29	137
F	1	7	8		26	26	128
G		6	6		29	29	144
н		15	15	1 1		16	135
I	1 1	10	11		15	18	115
К		11	11	1	13	14	130
L		7	7		15	15	129
М	•	19	19		19	19	128
Totals	- 6	135	141	3	222	225	1,576

Total of killed and wounded, 502; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 76.

Hanover Pa., June 30, 1863..... 1 Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863..... 15 Cashtown, Md., July 5, 1863..... 1 Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863..... 3 Hagerstown, Md,, July 12, 1863... 1 Newby's Cross Roads, July 24,1863. 1 Port Conway, Va., Sept. 1, 1863... 1 Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 16, 1863. 1 James City, Va., Oct. 10, 1863..... 2 Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 12, 1863. 6 Buckland's Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863 5 Gainesville, Va., Oct. 30, 1863.... I Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864..... 10

Morton's Ford, Va., Nov. 27, 1863. 2 Todd's Tavern, Va., May 6, 1864.. 5 Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864. 5 Hawes's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.. 15 Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.... 2 Trevilian Sta'n, Va., June 11, 1864 21 Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864... 1 Berryville, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.... 15 Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 26, 1864 4 Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.... 4 Summit, Va., Sept. 5, 1864..... 1

Luray, Va., Sept. 24, 1864..... 1 Woodstock, Va., Oct. 8,1864..... I Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.... 4 Newtown, Va., Nov. 12, 1864 3 Guerrillas, Va., Nov. 8, 1864..... 1 Guerrillas, Va., Dec. 2, 1864..... 2 Salem, Va., Oct. 23, 1864..... I Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.... 1 Pursuit of Lee, April 4, 1865 2 On Picket, Va..... I Place unknown I

Notes. - Organized at Detroit in Aug. 1862, leaving the State on December 4th with 1,144 officers and men. Proceeding directly to Washington it joined the Michigan Brigade, then being formed, composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, to which the is st Michigan Cavalry was subsequently added. General Custer assumed command of the brigade while on its march to Gettysburg, where it had its first opportunity to distinguish itself under fire. The brigade sustained the heaviest loss at Gettysburg of any cavalry brigade in that battle. The Fifth was commanded there by Colonel Alger, who had served previously as a Major in the Second Michigan Cavalry, from which he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Sixth, and thence to the Colonelcy of the Fifth; he was one of the ablest cavalry officers in the Army. The loss of the Fifth at Gettysburg was 8 killed, 30 wounded, and 18 missing; Major Noah H. Ferry was killed there. At Hawes's Shop, out of 151 engaged, 55 were killed or wounded. The regiment met its heaviest loss in the cavalry affair at Trevilian Station, where in addition to the killed and wounded 136 were taken prisoners, -- the regiment having charged too far through an opening in the enemy's line, and being cut off from the brigade it was obliged to cut its way out.

TENTH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

PLAISTED'S BRIGADE - TERRY'S DIVISION - TENTH CORPS.

(1) Col. CHARLES L. RUSSELL (Killed). (2) Col. ALBERT W. DRAKE (Died). (3) Col. IRA W. PETTIBONE. (4) COL. JOHN L. OTIS; BYT. BRIG. GEN. (5) COL. EDWIN S. GREELEY; BYT. BRIG. GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff	2		2	2		2	20
Company A	3	11	14	I	14	15	176
В	1	10	11		20	20	172
C		9	9		14	14	160
D	1	12	13		17	17	166
E	I	16	17		16	16	182
F		10	10		10	10	146
G	2	5	7	I	18	19	158
Н	3	15	18		17	17	204
I		10	10	1	19	20	178
К	•	11 .	11	•	10	10	166
Totals	13	109	122	5	155	160	1,728

Total of killed and wounded, 433; died in Confederate prisons, 11.

BATTLES.	K. &	M.W
Roanoke Island, N. C		12
New Berne, N. C		9
Kinston, N. C		34
St. Augustine, Fla		1
Drewry's Bluff, Va		10
Deep Bottom, Va		

BATTLES.	K.	& M.W.	
Petersburg, Va		. 3	
New Market Road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864		. 4	
Darbytown Road, Va., Oct. 13, 1864		. 9	
Hatcher's Run, Va		. 2	
Fort Gregg, Va		. 21	

Present, also, at Whitehall; Seabrook Island; Siege of Charleston; Walthall Junction; Bermuda Hundred; Strawberry Plains; Laurel Hill Church; Johnson's Plantation; Appomattox.

Notes.—Recruited in various counties. It left the State November 1, 1861, and proceeded to Annapolis, where it embarked with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. It was placed in Foster's (1st) Brigade, and was engaged at Roanoke Island, its casualties in that action amounting to 6 killed and 49 wounded. Colonel Russell fell there, the first one of the Connecticut colonels killed in the war. At the battle of Kinston, N. C.,-December 14, 1862 — the heaviest loss fell on the Tenth Connecticut, it having been entrusted with the most prominent part. It lost there 11 killed, and 89 wounded, out of 366 engaged; five line officers were killed or mortally wounded. The remarkable gallantry of the regiment in this action was publicly acknowledged at its close by General Foster, in words of extreme praise. At that battle it was in Stevenson's (2d) Brigade, Foster's (1st) Division. In April, 1864, the Tenth joined the Army of the James, and participated in all its battles. It was engaged at Deep Bottom with a loss of 8 killed, 64 wounded, and 10 missing. Major Henry W. Camp, the "Knightly Soldier," was killed at Darbytown Road. The regiment was transferred in December, to Foster's (1st) Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, in which command it took the lead in the victorious but desperate assault on Fort Gregg, its losses there amounting to 11 killed and 79 wounded. Its flag was the first on the parapet, and the gallantry displayed there by the regiment was signally acknowledged by General Gibbon, the corps commander.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The above pages are reproduced from Col. Fox's famous book, "Regimental Losses." Other pages, giving short histories of notable regiments, will appear from week to week. It is hoped the appearance of these short histories will stimulate comrades to send in material for the preparation of more complete histories of their respective regiments than have yet appeared.

Jackson County (Iowa: Reunion.

The 16th Annual Reunion of the Jack- tion of Mrs. Lou Esmay and Miss De Chaplain, J

son County (Iowa) Veteran Association, with its auxiliaries, was held Aug. 9 and honors with the Flag Drill by the girls; 100, at Sabula. The meeting was the most two games of baseball by rival expert processful of the series; 140 veterans were players; foot races, and no end of music.

The Jackson County Sons of Veterans at almost the same instant a shell came officers elected are: Commander, F. W. Gibson; Senior Vice Commander, D. G. Whitney; Junior Vice Commander, J. S. Dodge's Corps. At the first shots every officer sprang to his feet and called for his

This flank attack of Schofield on Cheatham would have no doubt cleared afterwards a Signal Officer, named Sheffly, our front facing Atlanta intrenchments, but Stewart was ready with his three divisions and the militia to hold the Atlanta in-

Gen. Sherman in speaking of this battle always regretted that he did not allow Schofield to attack as he suggested, and also to force the fighting on Thomas's front; but no doubt the loss of McPherson Gen. Giles A. Smith sent me word that he was forced back early in the battle. This is a mistake, as his Fourth Division, comparable took his extension front is took his extension front in the loss of McPherson Gen. Giles A. Smith sent me word that he would refuse. That was a long time before

command of the army) met in the rear of bright command of the army) met in the rear of bright command of the army) met in the rear of bright command of the army) met in the rear of bright command of the army) met in the rear of the Fifteenth Corps, on the line of the Becatur road, under an oak tree, and there discussed the results of the day. Blair's since were at the time in the trenches; in some places the enemy held one side and they the other: the men of the Fifteenth Corps were still in their own line, but tired and hungry, and those of the Sixteenth Corps were still in their own line, but tired and hungry, and those of the Sixteenth Corps when the server, after their hard day's fight, busy throwing up intrenehments on the field they had beld and won. It was thought that the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Cum said: "Dodge, you whipped them to-day, didn't you?" I said, "Yes, sir." Then he After the second attack Cleburne, as he greatest battle of the campaign the little

apparent to us to-day as it was that night. a copy of the painting in my room. We had lost our best friend, that superb soldier, our commander. Gen. McPherson; the fighting, which shows that he watched and then speak of him as leading a portion his death counted so much more to us than us a long time before he was attacked, and of the Fifteenth Corps that had been broken victory, that we spoke of our battle, our if you will read his report carefully, you through on the Decatur road back into posi-

versation with you in Washington, I will endeavor to aid you in getting at the actual facts connected with the battle of Atlanta, as it has never yet been properly written. versation with you in Washington, I will

o the Army of the Tennessee on that battle, copy of which I am sending to you, and of Hardee's Corps.' from which I think you can get a good I speak in my a deal of information.

Fuller said it was a lot of the boys out there killing hogs. The stillness was oppressive as we went clear to the left and they were still in the service. He was a though they were still in the service. He was a when Gen. Logan came to me for aid I was a lot of the boys out of the was all pretty much after the fighting on my front was over, because they were still in the service. He was a lot of the boys out of the went late, and was all pretty much after the fighting on my front was over, because they were still in the service. front of Blair's line to select my new position. We inquired from the pickets, and found that nobody had seen anything of the importance of reporting, and it was a found that nobody had seen anything of the importance of reporting. The was a when Gen. Logan came to me t

TIME OF THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE. In wolume 11 to 13 of the Army of the Tennessee Records, page 243, Strong, in his address on the Battle of Atlanta, has this to say fixing the time of the commence.

In my address I did not go much into detail, but I have all the data of this battle compiled, and intend some day to put it in shape, but I give you enough so you this to say fixing the time of the commence can, after examining the reports of Blair and the others, make your article histories.

two games of baseball by rival expert successful of the series; 149 veterans were players; foot races, and no end of music.

The leading addresses were by Rev. Otis Crawford, a veteran of Co. A, 9th triotic Women were also large.

There were able addresses by eloquent orators, and numerous enticing numbers on the entertainment program. Banqueting, of course. The people were cordial and lavish hosts and fed the visitors to repletion.

The meeting was the most successful of the series; 149 veterans were by Rev. Otis Crawford, a veteran of Co. A, 9th Otis Crawford, a veteran of Co. A, 9th Iowa, and Afbert F. Dawson, Senior Vice Chaplain, Z. M. Holcomb; Adjutant, H. Graaf; Secretary, J. G. Young.

The officer sprang to his feet and called for his Gibson, Commissary Sergeant, F. O. White: Chaplain, Z. M. Holcomb; Adjutant, H. Graaf; Secretary, J. G. Young.

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The officer sprang to his feet and called for his Gibson, Commissary Sergeant, F. O. Otis Crawford, a veteran of Co. A, 9th Iowa, and Afbert F. Dawson, Senior Vice Commander of the Jackson County Sons of Veterans.

The Jackson County Veterans' Association of Patriotic Women are the first shots every being commissary Sergeant, F. O. White: Chaplain, Z. M. Holcomb; Adjutant, H. Graaf; Secretary, J. G. Young.

The officer sprang to his feet and called for his division.

The Jackson County Veterans' Association of Patriotic Women are the first should final the first should fina

killed and wounded 3.521 men, 10 pieces of artillery, and over 1.800 men, mostly from Blair's Corps, were taken prisoners. The enemy's dead reported as buried in front of the different corps was over 2,000 and the enemy's total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 8,000.

WHY WERE THE OTHER ARMIES IDLE?

The criticism has often been made of The country of the country of the same time I sent the same time I sent the many breaking up of one of the fight, because after the third attack teenth Corps immediately became hotly engaged, etc., etc. Just at this time I espied Gen. McPherson upon the high ground in the immediate rear of Gen. Fuller's command, and sent Capt. John B. Raymond, of my staff, to inquire of Gen. McPherson the immediately became hotly engaged, etc., etc. Just at this time I espied Gen. They went back to the road on the ridge, just south of and parallel to my line. I forget the name of the road, but it was the one that led off to Decause. The public columns so badly, they did not come again in any force. They went back to the road on the ridge, just south of and parallel to my line. I forget the name of the road, but it was the one that led off to Decause after the third attack teenth Corps immediately became hotly engaged, etc., etc. Just at this time I espied Gen. McPherson upon the high ground in the immediate rear of Gen. Fuller's command, and sent Capt. John B. Raymond, the wounded and prisoners was 8,000.

Smith and myself change our line so as to face south, and at the same time I sent The criticism has often been made of this battle that with two armies idle that day, one the Army of the Ohio (two-thirds whether or not the left of Gen. Smith and to help Cleburne.

Smith and myself change our line so as to them in force. Between 3 and 4 o'clock Capt. George W. Porter to ascertain whether or not the left of Gen. Smith and around to help Cleburne. day, one the Army of the Unio (two-thrus) as large as the Army of the Tennessee), the other the Army of the Cumberland (the largest of all Sherman's armies), why we did not enter Atlanta. Gen. Sherman urged Thomas to make the attack. Thomas's answer was that the enemy were in full force behind his intrenchments. The fact was, Stewart's Corps was guarding that force behind his intrenchments. The fact was, Stewart's Corps was guarding that front, but Gen. Schofield urged Sherman to allow him to throw his army upon Cheatham's flank, and endeavor to roll up the Confederate line and so interpose between Atlanta and Cheatham's Corps, which was so persistently attacking the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps from the Atlanta front.

Creased vigor and bitterness, etc., etc. The conflict continued for some time with no appearance on either side of any disposition to yield the ground, when the enemy gave way, and fell back in confusion, followed by the Sixteenth Corps." He also says: "The second assault (upon the Sixteenth Corps) was simultaneous with the says: "The second assault (upon the Sixteenth Corps) was simultaneous with the angles at Leggett's Hill, and reaching out towards me, with Wangelin's Brigade on their was, but I soon saw prisoners coming back

You will note from my address that the moment I was attacked I sent an Aid, and who commanded Blair's left, Fourth Divi-Gen. Sherman in speaking of this battle sion, Seventeenth Corps, to get him to re front; but no doubt the loss of McPherson really took his attention from everything would refuse. That was a long time before on the extreme left, held most of his cleburne's Division got between us, but as original intrenched line until between 3 except the Army of the Tennessee.

At about 10 o'clock on the night of the 22d, the three corps commanders of the Army of the Tennessee (one of them in the Fifteenth Corps, on the line of the Location and the Fifteenth Corps, on the line of the Location and himself. Of course had McPherson and himself. Of course had McPherson and himself. Of course had McPherson and himself.

didn't you?" I said, "Yes, sir." Then he he said: "Can't you do it again to-morrow?" and I said, "Yes, sir:" bade him good night, and went back to my command, determined never to go upon another such errand. As he explained it afterward, he wanted it said that the little Army of the wanted it said that the little Army of the sides of the second attack Cleburne, as he pressed through the gap between Fuller and Smith, forced Fuller to change front and use part of his force to protect his flank, and the 64th Ill. in this movement captured the skirmish line that killed Mc-Pherson and brought it in.

To show McPherson's feeling about Blair's left flank, I sent Fuller's command to that flank the night before on a request from McPherson, who felt anxious about Pherson, taking from them his field-glass. Tennessee had fought the great battle that orders and other papers that they had taken but Blair camped Fuller near where he day, needing no help, no aid, and that it from McPherson's body, and later in the opened the battle in the rear of the Seventhe whole of Hood's army. Therefore, he port 64th Ills., volume 38, part 3, War with it. They camped about a quarter of

GEN. FULLER'S GALLANT ACT. Army of the Tennessee met the entire rebel army, secretly thrust to its rear, on its entire Confederate force, and all of my from Blair to report to me, coming down in the campaign the little army of the Tennessee met the entire rebel where I stood in my line I could see the line. Now this battery was on the way army, secretly thrust to its rear, on its flank and upon its advance center, with its own, something that very seldom occurs, just as McPherson was going up the road idolized commander killed in the first shock and of course, the scene, as Blair states, and the same skirmish line that killed Moof battle, and at nightfall found the was a magnificent one. I saw Fuller do a Phersion killed the horses of that battery enemy's dead and wounded on its front, most gallant act. I sent an Aid to him and captured a portion of the men, and showing that no disaster, no temporary re- with instructions to charge, but before he McPherson really almost fell upon the buff could discourage this army, every man at his post, every man doing a hero's duty, they proved they might be wiped out but never made to run; they were invincible.

Companions, regarding so great a battle, against such odds, with such loss, the question has often hear asked mere and I hear the colors and they allied and such loss of the proved they might be wiped out but never made to run; they were invincible.

27th Ohio, falling back. I saw Fuller get down off his horse, grab the colors of the tioned in any of the reports, unless it is in mine, but these are the facts of the matter. That is the way a battery of my corps was the colors and they are lightly and any distance of the colors and they are lightly and the colors of the tioned in any of the reports, unless it is in mine, but these are the facts of the matter. That is the way a battery of my corps was the colors and they are lightly and the colors of the colors of the colors of the matter. tion has often been asked me-and I know to the colors, and they rallied and saved his reported lost or captured by the enemy. It it has come to the mind of all of us-why front. It was but a moment later that I was passing from Blair to myself, and not it was that this battle was never put forth saw Walker, who commanded the division captured in line of battle or fighting, as ahead of many others its inferior, but bet- that was attacking Fuller, fall from his great many have stated and supposed to be ter known to the world and made of much horse, and the division broke and went into the case. the woods. The action of Fuller was very The answer comes to all of us. It is gallant, and has been painted, and I have In your article you speak of Logan tak-

great success, with our loss uppermost in will see that it bears out my statements in tion. The facts are that it was about 4 LETTER TO GEN. RAUM.

Letter written to Gen. Green B. Raum on this description of Battle of Atlanta pub. his description of Battle of Atlanta, published in The National Tribune, Sept. 25, stance for the whole army that the Six-New York, Oct. 20, 1902.

My dear General: Referring to my congressition with you in Washington, I will restation with you in Washington, I will attack, and although it does not belong to Logan followed with the command, and it as it has never yet been properly written tion for the manner in which this coming behind the trees their line, the enemy mand met and repulsed the repeated and in possession of DeGress's Battery, and as persistent attacks of the enemy. The at- Mercer's Brigade went in on the front

leal of information.

I first want to call your attention to the Mercer after helping to retake the Decatur Mercer's Brigade got hold of DeGress's fact that the battle commenced about 15 minutes after 12 o'clock, and that the Sixroad line, camped right in the rear of the guns (see report of 81st Ill.) and turned from the country fought a long time before the large of the private large of the guns (see report of 81st Ill.) and turned the standard form the large of the guns (see report of 81st Ill.) and turned the standard form the large of the guns (see report of 81st Ill.) and turned the standard form the standard for minutes after 12 o'clock, and that the Sixteenth Corps fought a long time before the Seventeenth Corps was attacked. You can verify this satement by reading Gen. Strong's account of the battle, which is given in our Army of the Tennessee records, volume 11 to 13, page 242.

It was just 12 o'clock exactly when I reached Fuller's headquarters. Having reached Fuller's headquarters. Having night, and even then fresh men coming in me a full account of his attack, and the gone to the front to select my position. Fuller asked me to stop and take luncheon. still lying on the enemy's side of the inmovement from the flank by Wood and the and I got down from my horse and went into his tent. I had sat down at the table of this battle. You will see by my paper in had his horse killed under him. when I heard skirmish firing in the rear. that he was virtually out of the service. Fighting along the Fifteenth Corps came the enemy. It made an impression on us all, so the moment I heard this firing I imped up, as if by instinct, and told Fullimped up, as if the state of the state o ler to get into line, and sent a staff officer towards Sweeney, but before he hardly got out of the tent Sweeney was in line and fighting, so you can see how sudden the stack was 1 per 10 miles the regimental reports of the Sist Ohio give all these facts. See War Records, volume 38, part 3, page 463, and report Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, volume 38, part 3, page 463, and the two batteries were in the centered was 1 per 10 miles to 10 mi page 450.

In my address I did not go much into ment of the battle, speaking of the time when an officer was sent with an order to me from McPherson:

and the others, make your article historically correct. Most of it is correct and well-stated, but I know you want to get the

BATTLI OF ATLANTA.

(Continued from first page.)

In and and knees, and swept the enemy from that front.

The wholf of Hoods army, except Stew art's Corps, was thrown into our rear upon the flank and the front of the Army of the Tennessee. and after fighting from mid-day until dark were, repulsed and driven back, and that army held or commanded the entire battlefield, demonstrating the fact that the Army of the Tennessee alone was able and competent to meet and defeat Hood's entire army. The battle fell almost entirely upon the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps are also and competent to meet and defeat Hood's entire army. The battle fell almost entirely upon the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps are also taken by my staff and record made of entire army. The battle fell almost entirely upon the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps are the personnel of the form of the first of the first of the form of the first of the fir

Seventeenth Corps from the Atlanta front. Sherman, whose anxiety had been very great, seeing how successfully we were meeting the attack, his face relaxing into a pleasant smile, said to Schofield: "Let the Army of the Tennessee fight it out this the Army of the Tennessee fight it out this moment I was attacked I sent an Aid and that the result wards me, with Wangelin's Brigade on their lattice wards me, with Wangelin's Brigade on their wards me, with Wangelin's Brigade on their lattice wards me, with Wangelin' to support that line.

BLAIR NOT FORCED BACK.

'orps, says, and my records show, captured that skirmish line that killed Mc-

let us hold our position and our line, knowing that Hood would not dare attack us after the "thrashing" he had already received. When we consider that in this the teries (Murray's) and put it in his front

DE GRESS'S BATTERY Blair in his report has this to say of ing it, as though it was right on my front, tack upon our flank was made by the whole Williamson's Brigade of Wood's Division, which Sherman had directed to make a I speak in my address of Mercer's Bri- flank charge, was moving, and they both

strong one. If I had had plenty of time to

A SMALL BUT VERY IMPORTANT THING. To show you how small a thing will superb Flag Drill by girls, under instruction of Mrs. Lou Esmay and Miss De Chaplain, J. W. Said.

me from McPerson:

"The officer had hardly disappeared from sight, when a shot was heard to the left one of Atlanta was the great tion of Mrs. Lou Esmay and Miss De Chaplain, J. W. Said.

me from McPerson:

"The officer had hardly disappeared from sight, when a shot was heard to the left one of Hardee's Divisions coming towards one of Hardee's Di

Wanted, Land Warrants.

I will pay Spot Cash for Land Warrants issue for services in any war, whether they are proper assigned or not. If original warrant has been lost of destroyed, I will procure duplicate for owners. Core w. E. MOSES, McGill Building, Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

that were occupied by Blair's men. This it and several battle flags. (See report line faced almost due south, and both forces Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth fought there off and on until about 7 p. m., some of the enemy remaining in the outside intrenchments until Mercer's Brigade of the Sixteenth Corps went in at near midnight with the most of Hardee's Corps coming at me in double column, as it was, I have no doubt that if it had reached me it would have given me trouble; but they never got to me on any of their attacks. We were fortunate enough to break them before they could reach the line, though on Fuller's front they were right up to it when Walker

There was a great dispute between Hood and Hardee about this movement to the rear, Hood claiming that Hardee should have reached there early in the morning, while Hardee claimed he did not receive the

distance of two to three miles. If you will read carefully the address I am sending you, and the report Blair made, also the address of Strong, I think you will come to he same conclusions I give you. An article on the death of Gen. McPherson, by W. W. Allen, of San Diego, Cal., Signal Officer of the Army of the Tennessee, appeared in in issue of The National Tribune some ime this year, but of what date I do not now. It goes to prove the time and the our McPherson was killed, and the capture of the skirmish line that killed him. Of ourse, a great many of the official reports are misleading as to time, and it is only by these circumstances that we can judge deinitely. I notice it was 12:20 o'clock, acording to Allen, when they first heard the rattle of musketry and artillery.

Truly and cordially yours,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE. GENERAL GREEN B. RAUM, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

All Those Who Pelonged to the Right Wing, Sixteenth Corps, Commanded by A. J.

I saw an account in the Globe-Demorat some time ago relative to the death and burial of Gen. A. J. Smith, and the statement was made that there was no ombstone to mark his grave. I have no loubt that many others have seen the same account, that served under our brave ommander, Gen. A. J. Smith, and bave 'kept silent about this matter. Now, listen. 'an't we who belonged to his command aise funds enough to erect a monument to his honor. I know there are enough of as living to have this done. Now, let's all of us who belonged under him donate, and have some one who is responsible living in St. Louis that belonged to his corps attend to this. Let me hear from some of the old vets relative to this matter. I will lonate \$5 towards the monument .- J. H. BOWMAN, First Lieutenant, Co. D. 47th III.

Capsizing Icebergs. A good deal of interest has been maniested as to why icebergs turn over. It has frequently been observed in the ocean hat these great mountains have a habit of turning turtle in the ocean with a great rash and a corresponding perturbation of he sea. The explanation is quite simple. As everybody knows, ice floats in water with only one-eleventh of its bulk above; onsequently, towering as these mountains seem, above the water, there must be i great deal more of them below the surace. In this bulk below are great rocks, nasses of gravel, sand, etc., and as they loat southward they must come in contact with warm submarine currents which rapdly wear away their bulk and destroy heir balance. The melting off of a large quantity of ice or a number of rocks will addenly change the ice's center of gravity and cause it to flop over most unexpect-

Veteran Association, First Iron Brigade.

A call has been issued for a Reunion of he First Iron Brigade, composed of the 2d Berdan Sharpshooters, 22d, 24th, 30th V. Y., 14th Brooklyn (Red Legs), and 2d N. Y. Cav. (Harris's), to be held on the State Fair Grounds, City of Syracuse, V. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 11:30 m. The Association having designated his day as Veterans' Day, will furnish to he Iron Brigade a tent, upon the front of which will be a big banner with the words Headquarters Iron Brgade." The call is igned by the President of the Associaion, Maj. W. D. Furgeson, 24th N. Y., und the Secretary-Treasurer, B. H. Sear-

The Author of "Comrades."

Comrade J. W. Eldridge was astonished published in The National Tribune, did not WHAT SAVED RLAIR.

Your article and many others that I have seen assumes that it was a part of er's. Seeing this I rode down to Mercer arm and his right eye to his country."



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